GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY

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PROPRIETORS.

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TERMS

WEEKLY GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

MAMMOTH DOUBLE SHEET Issued Every Thursday Morning,

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. All communications should be addressed to KINNEY NICHOLS & CO.,

Springfield, Ohio

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.

If the Payne family contributed \$170.-000 to the Democratic campaign fund, as it has been summed up and stated, they surely took some sort of promissory note, and it need not be surprising that old man P. talked at Columbus as if he had a mortgage on the administration.

A rapturous communication appears it a Cincinnati paper about "the divine Jossefy!" And it comes out in the course of the article that "the divine Jossety" is a "divine" piano-pounder. Well, there are so many "divine" things nowadays that, as their worshipers would say, "it is just perfectly awful."

The great British astronomer Proctor says that earthquakes do not die out with the advancing age of the world, but that we are just as liable to them now as we were before the earth's crust was fairly cool. We don't remember distinctly, but we have a faint impression that Proctor has forgotten about those old quakes. .

McClellan is being boomed for secretary of the navy. And he is ambitious for it He thinks there is an opportunity for great engineering qualities in building coast defenses, and that, with a hundred million dollars or so, he could, in the course of a hundred years, put the American seaboard in a condition to defy any navy that Chili could slam against it.

The lordly Bayard, speaking in opposition to the Reagan bill for the regulation of interstate commerce, argued that it would "deprive property of its inherent strength and take from weakness its in herent defect." And why not, Mr. Bayard? What is the reason that a law should not do that? Should it not be the purpose of law to protect the weak against

The murder of chief of police Rumpff, mite deviltry at Warminster, England, on the same day, are danger-signals of the bloody convulsions with which the very framework of civilization seems to be threatened. The world is reaching a cri sis at which there must be an international combination to stamp out this internalism called nihilism.

As an indication of what will become o a license amendment, such as Gov. Hoadly recommends the legislature to submit, this testimony of the Volkshlatt is interesting

The assertion that the saloon-keepers of the state are largely in favor of a license sys-tem can not be justified by the experiences of past. The saloon-keepers know that license means taxation. On termer occasions when a license amendment was submitted t them, they were opposed to it, and they would be opposed to it again. No one need expect that a man will vote for his own taxation.

The general movements in various states against the present lax freedom of divorce are movements in the right direction. The institution of marriage is going to pieces in this country. The grounds of divorce should be made fewer. The rule of the Catholic church is perhaps a little too rigorous. But as long as couples can live together in conjugal fidelity and can keep their hands off of each other, it is public policy that they should be held together.

England is rejoicing over the developments brought out in New York by the Phelan butchery. She points to them as proofs of what she has been so earnestly alleging about dynamite plots against her in the United States. But, if the United States should not, after all, punish Short or any of his accomplices, as is likely, what will England have to say then? Shall this gang of Irish assassins be permitted to embroil us in a war with the British

There has been some dispute among the powers of Europe lately as to how they should apportion among themselves what is yet remaining of the world unappropriated. England solved a part of the question the other day by annexing all the coast line between Cape Colony and Natal and all the patches of ground in the Pacific Ocean between Australia and New Guinea. Germany is too slow to keep within hearing of the British drum-beat round the world.

Senators Vance and Brown, in the debate in the senate on the virtue and grandeur of Jefferson Davis, were exceedingly anxious to make it appear that, though they may have been tainted with loyalty to the Union in the beginning. they were nevertheless true to the secession cause to the end. It is an index of the present public sentiment of the South. No Union man could hold his place in either house as representative of a southern constituency. Whoever does not in- to acknowledge that he has done it on an dorse the righteousness of treason and agreement with the Enquirer to share the glory in it is unfit to be trusted with the spoils with him. It is the meanest and interests of the South in the councils of the boldest treachery ever known even to the nation.

Melville E. Stone, editor of the Chicago News, who supported St. John, denies that he (St. John) sold out or participated in any negotiations with either Democrats or Republicans, but admits that St. John's triends "may have been indiscreet." We quote from Mr. Stone's statements the fol-

All that there is to tell is that a subscription was taken up for St. John, to which some Democrats contributed. The gift was volun-tary and no conditions of any kind were imposed, and the money was not given entirely, or even the greater part, by Democrats.

The kid-glove brange is so called from he quality it has of being handled with kid-gloves on and without wetting or stain ing them. It is a very small orange, in shape and appearance much resembling a little tomato. Its rind peels off like a husk, and the pulp falls apart into small sections inclosed in a cuticle as dry as a glove. The first intimation you have of juice is when you get a section in your mouth. It has a delicious flavor. The GLOBE-RE-PUBLIC thanks Mr. S. A. Morrow for sending us a present of some fine specimens

Perhaps the southern gentlemen who shouted the hurras for Jeff. Davis in the United-States senate on Tuesday think they have done the Democratic party a power of good. Mr. Lamar, who whooped the loudest, and pounded his desk the hardest, and made his face the reddest, has been quite frequently spoken of for a position in the cabinet-but not since Tnesday. The way the cavaliers held themselves down by the teeth on the next day showed that they had swallowed some thing over-night. Maybe there had been a caucus; without doubt there had been the finishing end of that word-not loud

The O. S. Journal speaks headliningly about the dead Colfax as "beyond the shaft of the maligner." We know of no maligner of Colfax. The truth was generally told about his public acts, naturally with sarcastic comments on any of his few shortcomings; but sarcasm against Colfax was never malignant. He was really too good-hearted a man to excite anybody's malignancy. Ridicule he got at times, as most public men do; but ridicule of Colfax was rather the random ar row of the merrymaker than "the shaft of the maligner." He was loved by multitudes, and really hated by nobody. That is no common eulogy for a man who so long occupied high position. But now de mortuo nil nisi bonum.

The bill introduced in the legislature for the supply of free books to the children in the common schools of the state ought to be passed. If the property of the comnonwealth should pay for the schooling of its growing citizens, then it should not stop balf-way. If teachers, and schoolhouses, and schoolhouse apparatus are to be free, why should the poor be compelled now necessary or else keep their children out of school? Let education be abso lutely free to all alike, and then let it be absolutely compulsory. This is the ideal system of public education in a republic. It has been adopted, with excellent results, in Massachusetts. Ohio should not delay to follow the suit of this New-England mother of republics. This is the true solution of the bothersome school-

The top-lofty attitude which one or two European monarchies are hinting through their presses that they are likely to assume toward the American scheme for a canal across Nicaraugua will have an effect the very opposite of that intended. America taught England and France-especially the latter-through the lesson of Mexico during our civil war, that she will not have any new lodgment of transatiantic powers on this continent nor any dictation of international policies here. We don't specially care about the Nicaraugua canal as long as Europe is indifferent; but let those old Powers-as they like to call themselves, with a big P-begin to show a disposition to make a fuss with us about it, and the United States will go down and scoop that dirch through the isthmus if it takes half their population to do the digging and the other half to defend the dig-

Mr. Samuel Beresford is a sample of a class of so-called Republicans that infest Cincinnati. These Republicans are members of what is known as the Gang. The Gang is neutral in politics and religion. It is composed of professors of Republicanism and professors of Democracy indiscriminately. The Gang's whole and sole object is spoils and a division thereof. The Gang works to set up the primaries and conventions of both parties and to get such men nominated by either as will hare the spoils with the Gang. The Jang is utterly indifferent as to whether he Democratic or the Republican party vins, provided the winners of the offices are of or with the Garg. Sam. Beresford has just shown himself to be the Gang sheriff. He was Republican candidate for sheriff two years ago, and was counted out by what the Commercial Gazette charged to be fraud. The C. G. advocated his cause valiantly, and had him renominated: and he was elected on the Republican ticket by over 5,000 majority. His first act of gratitude to the C. G. was to put tour solid pages of advertisement in the Enquirer, and turn his whole official printing over to that journal, though he bad promised it to the C. G. in writing before his election. And this delectable specimen of Republicanism has the effrontery

It is quite proper that the GLOBE REPUBLIC should have something to say about the World. Whether it is a large subject for a small article, in a newspaper, depends on the standpoint of the writer and the reader. This is not a very large world, when it is compared with something much larger. Many of our American fellow-citizens have been around it. Mr. Joseph Cook, who has traversed its circumference, by land and sea, in search of remote countries, has discovered that there are none; and our townsman, Mr. Bookwalter, who has made a similar trip, confirms his statement to this effect. We have good testimony, therefore, from two substantial witnesses, that in this little world of ours there are no foreign lands. They have been abolished. Steam and telegraphic communication have oblitered time and space, and Americans and Engishmen—the travelers of the globe—have been everywhere; one American-Henry M. Stanley, journalist and explorer, and the chief of his class, having pierced the very heart of the darkest of continents. And men who have been abroad-men of the right sort, who have hearts as well as heads-have found human beings in all climates and latitudes and have made friends of them. As a result of this, their ideas of things and their sympathies have become broader. Very pleasant interchanges of sentiment are becoming com mon. Men and women may touch hands and hearts across oceans and desert wastes, instantaneously, and exchange the compliments of the season, and no important event can occur in any quarter of the globe, without being re corded in the same day's issues of the world's daily newspapers—the GLOBE REPUBLIC among them. By way we may say that persons

of illustrating our general subject this city have received Christmas and New Year's cards, this year, from Scotland, England, France, Italy, and even India No doubt other "back townships" will yet report; and we presume that proper responses have been made to these message of good will and good wishes. So this is not so large a world-and is not so bad a world-as some people have thought. Its remotest portions have been reached and explored and have been found peopled with real men and women, possessed of humane qualities and sympathies and capable of social and intellectual development. We are learning to be indifferent to nothing that pertains to humanity and on occasion, to send our heart-beats of

FARM TOPICS.

sympathy around the world.

Fasentials to Rendering the Making of But ter During the Winter Se cessful.

of the Uses of Rye, and the Advan Raising It on Most Farms.

BUTTER-MAKING IN WINTER.

Winter butter-making is one of the legitimate outgrowths of high civilization. As wealth increases there is a constantly growing demand for table luxuries. There are now in every large town many persons who will pay the price demanded for fruits raised under glass and for vegetables produced out of season by means of artificial heat. Science has brought out methods of preserving fruits in their fresh state as vell as vegetables of various kinds. The persons who have discarded dried fruits, who have cucumbers in March and green peas and new potatoes in April, desire newly made butter all the year round. They are no longer satisfied with that which is made in May and June and kept till the winter months. They desire an article equa in all respects to June butter, but they want it made within a week of the time it is to be served on their tables. The demand for butter made in winter has appeared since the late civil war. Several persons who have engaged in supplying customers with it have been successful. Winter butter-making, if judiciously conducted, may be made very profitable. It must be of excellent quality, and made with the

expectation of getting a large price for Persons of small or moderate means will not be purchasers of first-class winter-made butter. They will be obliged to content themselves with that which is made while cows run in the pasture, and which is preserved in ordinary methods. Persons who engage in winter butter-making should strive to make an article that will be sought by epicures and those who have the means to purchase costly luxuries for the table. Unless they have the facilities and skill to make an article in all respects superior, they will find it to their advantage to conduct their dairy operations in the summer months.

As only persons of considerable means will be purchasers of butter made in the winter, so only wealthy farmers can engage in making it. farmer who has only scrub cows, rail pens for protecting them, wild hay for eed, and a poor cellar for storing milk cannot succeed in the business of making butter in the winter. Winter dairying is a high branch of farming. It can only be conducted by persons of considerable means. The best cows are required, and knowledge and skill are essential. The cows need better protection than is usually afforded these animals on most farms. They require roomy, convenient, warm, and ventilated stables. These buildings must be kept scrupulously clean. The excrements of the animals must be removed as soon as they are voided. If manure is allowed to accumulate it will fill the building with bad odors that will be absorbed by the milk and conveyed to the butter that is made from it. The floors where the cows stand should be covered with absorbents. The droppings should be hauled to the field where they will be needed as fertilizers, every morning. Dis-infectants should be freely employed. The doors and windows of the barns should be left open when the cows are taking exercise in the yard. The cows should be carded and brushed twice each day. Everything that conduces to their comfort should be studied and carefully attended to. They will not only require good food, but a variety. They should have in addition to excellent hay, meal, roots, oil-cake, or linseed-meal. Silage has proved of great value as a food for dairy-cows during the winter. The supply of water should be ample and the quality the best. It is desirable to have facilities for bringing water into the stables, so that the cows can drink during very cold and stormy days without being compelled to go out of doors. It will be readily seen that there are

many drawbacks to winter dairying. It however, has many advantages. Choice

butter made in winter will bring from 50 to 100 per cent. more than that made in summer. With suitable facilities to cost of the production is not increased in a proportionate ratio. It is as easy to have the cows in milk during the lattrapart of the fall as six mouths later in the season. It is easier to procure milkers for a large number of cows in the winter than in the summer. Many persons who live on farms have very little to do during the winter. They will ordinarily be glad to take contracts to milk a certain number of cows every night and morning. A person who devotes his farm to the purpose of producing milk for making

ter during the winter, can employ hands the entire year to excellent advantage. In summer they will be engaged in producing and storing food for the cows to eat during the cold season of the year, while in the winter they will be employed in feeding it out, in milking, and taking care of the milk. Experience has shown that calves dropped in October are raised as easily and make as good animals as those dropped in the spring. Of course it is necessary to raise them "by hand," but this method of raising calves is now generally practiced by farmers who manu facture the milk of cows during the warm months of the year. Caives dropped in the fall will make a fine growth during the next summer, and will be of very little trouble to their owners. If a farmer who is engaged in winter dairying does not desire to raise calves he can dispose of his skimmed milk to good advantage by feeding it to pigs. If he makes this disposition of it should keep his pigs at a considerable distance from his cow stable so as to prevent the passage of bad odors.

RYE AS A FARM CROP.

During several years rye has not been favorable crop in this country. Our native population prefer a strictly white bread which cannot be made from rye. Indian corn has taken its place as food for fattening animals. It has also been generally used for feeding to hogs. In colonial days as well as for some time after the Revolution rye was commonly employed for making alcohol and whisky. As the West became set tled corn took the place of rye for making these articles. In the New England States, where "Boston brown bread" is extensively used on tables rye meal was formerly employed for mixing with corn meal. During the past few years, however, wheat middling have commonly taken its place. In quality they are greatly inferior to rye meal, but their cheapness causes them to be used. The Germans and Scandinavians who come to this country continue to eat rye bread in prefer ence to that made from wheat flour This practice is obviously the result of early experience, and may not continue beyond the present generation. At present, however, the preference of the people from Central and Northern Europe for rye bread is strong. A few years ago they continued to buy rye flour although it was considerable higher than the best wheat flour. That rve bread is in some respects superior that made from wheat flour is obvious. It has an agreeable sweet flavor that wheat bread does not have, and also retains moisture longer after it comes from the oven. Still, the prospect that rye will ever take the place it holds as a material for making bread in Central and Northern Europe is very poor. Neither is it likely that rye will be extensively used as food for the inferior animals or in the manufacture of

While it is improbable that rye will ever be a popular crop with "bonanza farmers," there are good reasons for believing that its production will prove profitable to many who cultivate land on a somewhat small scale. Considerable rve can be used by the general rve is desirable for food for human bengs, if for no other purpose than to afford variety. It is an excellent food for fowls of all kinds. Rye is very beneficial to horses when fed in limited quantities. It furnishes excellent food for young animals of all kinds. Hogs will thrive on rye in all stages of their growth. All who have had experience in carp culture recommend rve in preference to all other grains for feeding these fish. Rve can be raised in locations and on soils where fair crops of wheat can only be produced by the expenditure of much labor and the application of liberal amounts of valuable fertilizers. It is the best crop for lands that are very sandy and deficient in the element of fertility. It is not an ex-haustive crop, like wheat or flax. The more hardy than those of plants are wheat, and the grain is not as subject to injury as barley. But a small amount of seed is required. It yields more than wheat, and is produced at a smaller cost. It is less likely to be injured by insects. Growing rye furnishes excellent winter and spring pastur-age. It is also an excellent material for soiling. It is ready to be cut sever-al weeks before clover and early grasses are. Next to clover it is the best crop to plow under for the purpose of enriching the soil. Rye produces more straw than wheat or barley, and it is much more valuable. Besides being useful for feeds, it is valuable for making thatch, packing goods, tying up grapevines, and filling beds. In the matter of general utility there are few crops that will compare with rye.

alcoholic drinks.

BEES IN CITIES.

About ten years ago we began to keep bees in this city, at first merely as an experiment, and, to our astonishment, we found that they did almost as well as bees in the country. We soon established an apiary of forty hives on top of the American Express Company's building, in Hudson street, and in 1878 took from a single hive 123 pounds of choice comb honey. Our success induced several persons in different cities to repeat our experiment, and to-day there are extensive apiaries in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore and New Orleans. In this city and in Brooklyn persons are keeping bees, mostly on the house-tops, and are doing remarkably well, their reports varying from 66 to 130 pounds of honey to the hive-not gathered from the sugar houses or the gutters, as some persons have asserted, but from flowers in all the parks, gardens and yards in the city, the variety being so great that some are in bloom every day during the summer season. One of our city customers, a clergyman living in Twentyfourth street, reported that from one of his roof hives he got 116 pounds of honey last summer. We know of about \$00 that are kept in the city. Last year we extracted about 600 pounds of honey while the ailanthus trees were in bloom, at our apiary in Park Place, this city. We do not keep our bees merely to raise honey, but for increase of stock and queen-raising, and only took the honey out in order to give place for the queen to deposit eggs. Last October we shipped from this roof apiary 112 full stocks of bees to the island of Cuba, where they have increased to over 600 hives, and have given an enormous quantity of honey. We have just comleted for this Cuban apiary the largest honey extractor in the world, capable of throwing out 6,000 pounds of honey daily; the combs thus emptied of their honey are returned to the bees, and the process repeated sometimes three or four times a week during the honeyflow, and the combs thus used will last for years .- A. J. King, in New York Post.

There are but two living species of elephants, the American, and the Asiatic. A Dead March.

Play me a march low-toned and slow, a march for a silent tread. Fit for the wandering feet of one who dreams of the silent dead, Lonely-between the bones below and the souls that are overhead

Here for awhile they smiled and sang, alive in the interspace; Here with the grass beneath the feet and the stars above the face.

Now are their feet beneath the grass, and whither has flown their grace?

Who shall assure us whence they come, or tell us the way they go? Verily life with them was joy, and now they have left us, woe; Once they were not, and now they are not; and this is the sum we know.

Orderly range the seasons due, and orderly roll the stars.

How shall we deem the soldier brave who frets of his wounds and scars:

Are we as senseless brutes that we should dash at the well-seen bars?

No, we are here with feet unfted, but ever as if with lead

Drawn from the orbs which shine above to the orb on which we tread.

Down to the dust from which we came and with which we shall mingle, dead.

No, we are here to wait, and work, and strain our banished eyes, Weary and sick of soil and toil, and hungry, and fain for skies

Far from the reach of wingless men and not to be scaled with cries.

No, we are here to bend our necks to the yoke of Tyrant Time.

Welcoming all the gifts he gives us—glories of youth and prime:

Patiently watching them all depart as our heads grow white as rime.

Why do we mourn the days that go—for the same sun shines each day? Even a Spring her primrose bath, and ever a May her may; Sweet as the rose that died last year is the rose that is born to-day.

Do we not too return, we men, as ever the round earth whiris? Never a head is dimmed with gray, but another is sunned with curls. She was a girl and he was a boy, but yet there are boys and girls.

Ah, but alss for the smile of smiles that never but one face wore:

Ah, for the voice that has flown away like a bird to an unseen shore:

Ah, for the face, the flower of flowers, that blossoms on earth no more!

—Cosmo Monkhouse, in the Magazine of Art for January.

Scientific Miscellany. A German investigator, H. R. Goppert, has made some experiments to de-termine whether, as had been previousy stated, plants, bulbs and roots are killed by sudden thawing, and not by the preceding freezing. He submitted potatoes and the bulbs of hyacinths, narcissus, etc., to a temperature of about three degrees below freezing, and then suddenly to fifteen degrees below freezing. This killed all the bulbs, whether they were afterward thawed either slowly or rapidly, but none of the bulbs were damaged by exposure simply to three degrees below freezing. the potatoes only being frozen. Certain flowers which were tried were killed directly when frozen, and could not be revived by gradual thawing. The buds of some woody plants bore a temperature of zero, or a few degrees below, and subsequent thawing at 77 degrees without injury.

A remarkable worm known to the natives of the Fiji islands by the name of "Mbalolo" and to naturalists as salolo virides—is found in certain of the coral Archipelagos of the Pacific. The worms appear periodically in great numbers, and are highly esteemed by the Fijians as an article of food. The worms only make their appearance to spawn, and the time is reported to be the day of the last quartering of the moon in October, unless that falls at the beginning of the month, in which case there will intervene another lunar month. There is, however, a second appearance of salolo each year, occur g a month after the first, and probably comprising such worms as were not sufficiently mature to spawn in Oc

A new electromagnet, claimed to be ordinary form, has been produced by Mons. A. Ricco, of Palermo, Sicily. long strip of sheet-iron is rolled around a nut of soft iron, oiled paper being placed between the different layers of the strip to isolate them. One pole of the battery is connected with the nut. to which the inner end of the iron strip s soldered, while the other is connected with the outer end. The passage of the current through the strip magnetizes not only the nut but also each layer of the iron coil, which plays the double role of conductor and magnetic substance.

Recent researches have shown that rapid motion has a remarkable effect in destroying the organic impurities in water. This leads Mr. Mattieu Williams to remark that the steamboats on the Thames, of which complaints have been made because they disturb the bottom, are really very valuable agents from a sanitary point of view, for the violent agitation they produce must greatly lessen the river's foulness. The steam tugs which agitate otherwise stagnant canals must also be regarded as great benefactors.

The migration of birds in North America is to be studied systematically by nearly one thousand persons, who have engaged to act as observers, according to a plan proposed by the Or-nithologists' Union. About three hundred of these persons are the keepers of light-houses and light-ships in the United States and Canada, and the other British possessions on this conti

An English electrical journal has discovered the following popular fallacies concerning lightning, viz.: That chewing the splinters from a tree struck by lightning will cure the toothache; that such splinters will not burn; that the bodies of those killed by lightning shock do not become corrupt, and that no one is killed by lightning while asleep.

A fine lioness in the Dublin Zoological Gardens has shown a curious appe tite by commencing to devour herself. She ate twelve inches of her tail at one repast and has since nearly finished that appendage, and has partially devoured one of her fore paws.

There are said to exist a few supporters of the view that cholera is mere ly an aggravated form of ague.

A Dog That Collects Bad Debts. A stout German in the Seventh Ward keeps a lager-beer saloon and a big-Siberian bloodhound. There was a when he kept only the saloon. He is of a peaceable disposition, and would rather lose a round of drinks than fight for the money. He lost so much that he took to keeping the dog, which he has trained to do his fighting for him. Saturday night two half-drunken men entered the saloon and drank two glasses of beer.

"See if you can remember that I owe you 10 cents until to-morrow,' one of the men. "If you don't forget it, maybe Γll come around and pay you and maybe I won't. "O, I tink id hat better been oof you

bay now, shentlemens," said the German, mildly. The men laughed and turned to go out. "Nero!" said the German, sharply The bloodhound sprang out of the

door, growling ominously. The man hesitated a moment, and then one of them dragged 10 cents from his pocket and laid it on the bar. "Coom away off, Nero, und led dos nice shentlemens go oud."

Chief Justice Mercer Beasley has decided that a raffle is an illegal proceed ing in New Jersey, and does not give

retired, and paid no attention to the

men, who swore at him .- New York

P

BEST TONIC. This medicine, combining Iron with pure Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Wenkness Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Pevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Ridneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache. or produce constipation—other from medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Hearthurn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

25 The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

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Helps those who help themselves. Mature has provided herbs for the cure of human silments and medical science has discou ered their healing powers, and the proper combinations necessary to conquer disease The result of these discoveries and com-

For many years it has been tested in severe cases of Kidney and Liver Diseases, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak-ness, Lassitude, etc., and invariably it has given relief and cure. Thousands of testimonials have been given, and it is most J. O. Steinheiser, Superintendent of

the Lancaster Co., Pa., hospital, writes: "I used it in a great many cases of dyspepsia, kidney disease, liver complaint, rheumatism, asthma and scrofula, and invariably with best results."

F. Hoffman, of Circleville, Ohio, says: "This is to certify that I have had the dumb sque, and by using one bottle of Mishler's Herb Bitters a complete cure has been effected." MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO., 525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

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CHICAGO CORPET CO., Chicago, III.

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TAI death with rheumatic twinges or the pangs of neuralgia is no reason why you should continue to suffer. Experiment with a good medicine. Try Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Recollect it is GUARANTEED by every druggist. Neuralgia and Rheumatism never stood be-

SHOW us a man or women, if you can, afflicted with toothache, earache, headache, backache, any ache, that has sought relief in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to no advantage, and in return we will refer you to thousands simi liarly affected whom this medicine has restored and cured completely.

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UNDERTAKEFS.

SCHINDLER & SON

In Coleman and F. A. Schindler, under the name of J. L. toleman & Co., has by mut sent been dissolved. P. A. Schindler and continue the business at the old stand, or St., rear of First Presbyterian Church, wh will be attended to promptly at all hours sphone or otherwise. Office open day ann



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LEGAL.

DIVORCE NOTICE. ELLA ROACH, Plaintiff, Court Common Pleas JOSEPH ROACH, Defendant. JOSEPH ROACH, Defendant.) Ohio.

THE above named defendant, Joseph Roach, will take notice that said plaintiff, Ella Roach, did on the 17th day of May, 1884, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the Courty of Clark, State of Ohio, charging the said Joseph Roach with extreme cruelty on or about the —day of January, A. D. 1884, and praying that she may be divorced from the said Joseph Roach, which petition will stand for hearing after air weeks from this date.

By E. S. Wallack, her Atterney.

Br E. S. Wallack, her Atterney.

Dr. Frank C. Runyan.

special attention piver to the preserving

MEATS. ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

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DAILY MEAT MARKE

CORNED BEEF EVERY DAY.

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REMOVAL.

C. R. CONVERSE

DENTIST.

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